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'INTERNATIONAL CONSPIRACY' BEHIND ANTONOV TRIAL

AU291509 Sofia BTA in English 1945 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA) -- "When investigating magistrate Ilario Martella took his decision, made public on October 26, 1984, according to which the Bulgarian nationals Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyu Vasilev are to be brought to trial despite their innocence in respect to the charges brought against them of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, he actually concurred with prosecutor Albano's accusatorial thesis", writes in RABOTNICHESKO DELO the Bulgarian lawyer assistance Professor Kostadin Kochev of the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia. He elaborates saying that he is not surprised, bearing in mind the "principles" underlying the interrelations between the state in the person of the prosecutor and the judicial authorities in the person of the investigating magistrate in Italy. The law itself provides the prerequisites for the prosecutor and the magistrate to join their efforts in opposing the defence. In the words Prof. Tanquina, Prof. Kochev points out, the Code of Criminal Procedure, which has been effective since 1930, gives a legal sanction to a "double accusatory guarantee": One represented by the prosecutor, and another represented by the investigating magistrate.

"Any objectivity and impartiality on the part of the investigating magistrate is out of the question, as he is no stranger to and does not stand aloof from the accusatory function. By force of his close ties and commitment, going as far as dependence on the prosecutor, the investigating magistrate acts in cooperation with him and even assists him in drafting the definitive version of the indictment", the Bulgarian lawyer emphasises.

The results of the investigation, he points out, do not provide any legal grounds for Ilario Martella's decision. The article recalls that already in May this year prosecutor Albano demanded such a decision in his accusatory report, based however not on proofs but rather on assumptions and stipulations.

The investigaging magistrate's decision, Prof. Kochev goes on to say, is in obvious contradiction with the facts and runs counter to the explicit provision of article 374 of the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure, under which "sufficient damaging evidence" is required for the arraignment of the accused. The author points out that this unfounded decision cannot suprise anyone who has carefully followed the evolvement of the political provocation against Bulgaria. It is noteworthy, he goes on to say, that this decision has been taken in breach of the legal provision, several months after the formal conclusion of the investigation and after the Prosecutor's Office had deposited its accusatory report. "It is in the interest of certain political quarters who hope to make use of the forthcoming trial for their own goals", the Bulgarian lawyer notes. "On the part of the Italian Magistrature, these quarters have come to be represented by Mr Albano, the deputy prosecutor of Rome, who in his report contented himself with the literary arguments provided by U.S. lady journalist Ms Sterling, closely linked with the C.I.A., and by the ex-C.I.A. resident in Turkey, Paul Henze.

The basic conclusion about an involvement of the Bulgarians in the assassination attempt against the pope, as propounded (?in the) accusatory report, is based not on tangible proofs but rather on the political proposition that Bulgaria, as a socialist country, is allegedly interested in the removal of Pope John Paul II, the article notes.

The report of the prosecution openly admits that "Agca told many incredible stories" and that "he tried to bargain with Italian justice." This provides the author of the article with the grounds to conclude that the description of Antonov which Agca has provided and which is given a special prominence by the prosecution, might have been prompted to the assassin who would enter in any deal if he could get out of prison. All the more that the Italian law gives him such a chance by envisaging a commutation of the life sentence to 10 or 12 years imprisonment for repentant terrorists who would indicate their accomplices and would cooperate in their detection.

Emphasising that the trial forthcoming in Rome is the result of a carefully planned and organised international conspiracy against socialist Bulgaria with the purpose of discrediting her achievements, Prof. Kochev writes in conclusion: "We cannot but side with Prof. Fosquini who indicates that "if we were to persist in our claim that Rome is the cradle of the law, then law should be indebted to Rome not just for its emergence but for its application, too." And the case of the indictment of the three Bulgarians, which is by far not the only such case in the practice of the Italian justiciary, represents a clear cut discrepancy between the legal principles and the practical application of the law.

INTERNATIONAL WRITERS MEETING CONTINUES

Zhivkov Message Read at Opening

AU251406 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 84 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov to the participants in the Fifth International Writers Meeting: "Sofia '84" read by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, at the opening of the meeting on 23 October in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen,

comrades:

On behalf of the State Council, on behalf the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own behalf, I most sincerely welcome you all -- the participants in the Fifth International Writers Meeting who have once more gathered here in the spirit of the lofty, humanitarian slogan: "Peace -- the hope of our planet."

I sincerely rejoice at the fact that you have come here -- to hospitable Bulgaria -- that you are among the peace-loving Bulgarian people. I say: Welcome, and I wish that your meeting may be fruitful and useful and that you may enjoy your stay in our motherland!

The exchange of experience and views on the problems of art and its destinies is necessary for you personally, as well as for the further development of literature in our countries. I would like, however, to stress the great social significance of this meeting which you are holding during these days full of concern for mankind.

Today, more than ever, we the politicians and statesmen, and you, the writers, as well as all people on the earth are facing a dilemma -- thermonuclear war and the distruction of our planet, or peaceful cooperation, mutual respect, and understanding among peoples. This is our main problem. The answer to this question concerns not only the fate of culture in our era; it determines the destinies of all mankind.

History has given many examples of the meaningless destruction of considerable cultural and material values, of the total annihilation of great cultures, and even of the disappearance of entire nations from the face of the earth as a result of military confrontations. However, as authoritative scientific prognoses assert, a thermonuclear war is likely to provoke a global, ecological disaster and the holocaust of all living creatures on this earth.

Naturally, we believe that the people of the 20th century have sufficient strength and opportunities to stop the madness of the warmongers. The very fact that you have gathered in Sofia unequivocally shows that you, the masters of culture, who are influencing the human soul, believe in the common sense of man and in his happy future. At the same time, your meeting shows your conviction that one must wage a struggle for peace today, an unprecedented struggle, and that the responsibility of the writers in this struggle is great and the opportunities of their inspired words are invaluable. Your strong will and your active defense of peace are inspiring us with confidence that, with the support of your talent, you will help millions of people to become aware of their historical responsibility under the circumstances of the present-day, alarming, international atmosphere.

I think that you are well are of the following fact: The People's Republic of Bulgaria and its government are far from adopting a position of resignation. Bulgaria and its people -- you can be fully confident in this respect -- will unshakably defend lasting peace, as they have always done in the past, and will actively participate in the democratic forces' struggle to prevent thermonuclear war. They will consistently promote their policy of good-neighborly relations, understanding, and friendship among peoples. This policy of ours is unchanging and constantly confirmed by real deeds.

I am convinced that the Fifth International Writers Meeting in Sofia will not only represent a high creative forum, but will become a rostrum of the writers conscience, that it will take its worthy place in the joint efforts for the preservation and consolidation of peace.

I wish you once more fruitful work at your meeting devoted to the prosperity of culture, and to the benefit of mankind. I wish happiness and creative, new successes to all of you!

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

23 October 1984

Zhivkov Hosts Reception

AU261904 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 26 (BTA) -- Last night Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council gave a reception at the Boyana Residence for the participants in the Fifth International Writers' Meeting which was held under the motto "Peace -- the hope of the planet".

"As you are aware, we, the Bulgarian statesmen and politicians, our public, our industrious and peace-loving people, cannot be indifferent to the view of the world writers' public on the main issue, the issue of all issues of our time -- the struggle of peoples for peace and cooperation on our small but unique for us, the people, planet earth, which is our common home.

"We know and sincerely esteem your works. We know what the writers' word means, the wide resounding to the writers' word in the souls of people. This is why we are so glad that in this turbulent time, when some people are playing with mankind's fate, you are at your post, with your peoples, with the human reason and conscience", emphasized Mr Todor Zhivkov addressing the participants in the reception.

"To be always with its people -- this is the centuries-old tradition of the Bulgarian literature, irrespective of the diversity of creative personalities, genres and styles", Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

"Now, too, our writers march in the foreranks of the struggle for Bulgaria's transformation. Twelve of them are members of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the BCP's Central Control and Audit Commission, fourteen writers are people's representatives at the Eighth National Assembly, and many have state and other awards."

And we take legitimate pride in our writers as part of ourselves, we are proud of them as our true friends in the common work and struggle for the nation's happiness, as they, the Bulgarian writers, I am convinced in that, are proud of the successes of the working people in the giant construction of the new life, which extends to all corners of the motherland and to all directions, the Bulgarian head of state stressed.

He assured the guests that in the Bulgarian artistic intelligentsia and the Bulgarian people they would always have true friends, true co-workers in the progressive mankind's sacred struggle against the thermonuclear war, for a lasting peace on the planet!

May our common noble struggle for safeguarding and consolidating peace be crowned with the all-round upsurge of all peoples whose sons and singers you are, with your personal happiness, with your new creative achievements! Mr Todor Zhivkov wound up.

Writers Appeal for Peace

AU251940 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Appeal of the Participants in the Fifth International Writer's Meeting 'Peace the Hope of the Planet' to All Nations, Countries, and Governments" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 25 /BTA/ -- Our planet -- the unique home of mankind and the civilization we have created -- now faces a fatal choice: peace and mutual toleration or nuclear death.

Today we possess the spiritual and material power to realize the sacred desire of peace -- conceived in hope by the many generations before us.

But above us, like the Sword of Damocles, hangs a weapon capable of destroying everything on earth. The future of the planet earth is therefore life or death. There is no third way.

The destinies of us all are at these dangerous crossroads. That is why decisions have to be made not by the governments but by ordinary people as well. Everybody must now make the choice. Firm conviction, decisive action and personal bravery -- these are the inspirations that can turn the word of the writer into a weapon against the weapon.

Peace and mutual toleration, but not nuclear holocaust. Peace for all. Peace forever.

October 1984, Sofia

The appeal was signed by all the participants in the meeting -- 173 from 54 countries.

BCP SENDS MESSAGE TO LEBANESE CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU251513 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Lebanese Communisty Party [LCP]:

Dearest comrades:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the LCP, we ask that you accept our most sincere congratulations on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Communists, and all working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Born and consolidated as a Marxist-Leninist party, under the influence of the glorious ideas of the Great Socialist October Revolution, the LCP has gone through a long and difficult struggle against colonialism, for the achievement and strengthening of national independence, and protecting the vital interests of the working people. Your party has asserted itself as the tested leader of the Lebanese workers class.

Under the difficult circumstances of the situation created in Lebanon over the last decade, the LCP, thanks to its correct policy, has played the role of an important unifying factor for the progressive forces in the struggle for just sociopolitical reforms, for the preservation of independence, and for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. The Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people followed with admiration the selfless actions of the Lebanese Communists and of other groups of the national-patriotic forces in stropping the aggression of Israel in 1982 and in rejecting the defeatist agreement of 17 May 1983, as well as for the evacuation of the so-called "multinational force."

We are once more confirming our firm solidarity with your struggle to expel the Israeli invaders from the southern part of your country and to build a united, sovereign, and democratic Lebanon, to consolidate the unity of action of the Arab national liberation movement against the criminal plans of imperialism and Zionism, and to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem.

We highly appreciate the constructive contribution of the LCP to the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, to the consolidation of universal peace in this moment of crucial importance, when it is the duty of all communists, and of all decent people in general, to join their efforts in order to stop confrontation and to return to detente, as well as to rescue mankind from nuclear disaster.

We are confident that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties will continue to strengthen in the future on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On this festive day we wish you, dearest comrades, new successes in your indefatigable efforts to enhance the role and influence of your party for the sake of the Lebanese people's happy future, for the sake of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Long live the LCP!

May the friendship between Bulgarian and Lebanese Communists, between the peoples of Bulgaria and Lebanon strengthen and prosper.

ATANASOV MEETS LEBANESE SOCIALIST JUNBLATT

AU262046 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 26 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met a delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon headed by its chairman, Mr Walid Junblatt, visiting the country at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. Information was exchanged on the tasks of internal and external character, which the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Progressive Socialist Party are solving at the present stage. Special attention was paid to the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

ZHIVKOV, NORWEGIAN CP CHAIRMAN HOLD TALKS

AU261718 Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met here visiting delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party headed by its president, Mr Hans Kleven. Topical problems of the international situation and the world communist and worker's movement figured on the agenda of the talks. Special attention was being paid to the problems of peace and security in Europe.

The meeting confirmed that the stands and the evaluations of both and Bulgarian and Norwegian Communist Parties coincide on the basic international issues. The political climate in the world is growing worse through the fault of the United States and NATO, who are conducting a policy of armament, constantly rejecting the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for halting the process, for the restoration of detente and the promotion of international cooperation.

The common view was expressed that under the present circumstances there is not a more important problem than that of disarmament and peace in the world, and also the need to defuse the threat of a thermonuclear war. An exceptionally great role in that respect is played by the antiwar movement whose ranks have swelled with people from all strata of the population.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hans Kleven pointed out that communist parties should take a more active part in disarmament and peace efforts. Both parties to the talks expressed wish for a more active development of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Norwegian Communist Party upon the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 26 October after carrying a report identical to the above adds that "the talks were also attended by Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee."]

WALID JUNBLATT MEETS NATIONAL FRONT OFFICIAL

AU290856 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 84 p 2

[CTK report: "Assessing the Possibility of Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague -- Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, met yesterday in Prague with a delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, led by its leader Walid Junblatt, which arrived in the CSSR at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. In a friendly talk, the two representatives discussed the current developments in the Near and Middle East, where -- because of the Israeli expansionist policy, comprehensively supported by the U.S. ruling circles -- the situation remains strained. Tomas Tavnicek informed the Lebanese guests about the history of the origin of the National Front and about its topical tasks and those of the organizations associated in it. He assured them that the just struggle of the Lebanese people for genuine freedom and independence is supported by the Czechoslovak people. The two sides also assessed the possibility of cooperation.

GREEK CP DELEGATION MEETS WITH CSSR LEADERS

Received by Bilak

LD291543 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The Communist Party of Greece delegation headed by General Secretary Kharilaos Florakis arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Other members of the delegation are Orestis Kolozof, candidate member of the Politburo and head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee, and Yiannis Mavrommatis and Pancyiotis Papayiannis candidate members of the party's Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Michal Stefanak, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Husak Presents Award to Florakis

LD300207 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today a Communist Party of Greece delegation headed by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece.

Comrade Gustav Husak presented to Comrade Kharilaos Florakis the Order of Friendship, which has been awarded to him on recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee on his 70th birthday for exceptional personal contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the Communist Party of Greece and the CPCZ and the peoples of the two countries. He highly praised the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of the Communist Party of Greece, the significant role of Comrade Kharilaos Florakis in the dedicated struggle of the party for the democratic and social rights of the Greek working people, for peace in the world, and in strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

Comrade Kharilaos Florakis expressed thanks for the high Czechoslovak distinction and wished the communists and all the working people of Czechoslovakia new successes in the building of an advanced socialist society.

In the cordial and friendly conversation, the representatives of the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Greece briefed each other on the activities and tasks of the two fraternal parties. They praised the results to date in mutual cooperation and assessed the possibilities of its further multilateral development. They also exchanged views on the topical problems of the present international situation and stressed the urgency of the escalation of the struggle of all revolutionary democratic and peace-loving forces against the aggressive policy of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, for averting the threat of war, and for the relaxation of international tension.

The meeting between Gustav Husak and the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece was attended by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

PARENTS WARNED ABOUT DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH

AU291318 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 October on page 3 carries a 1,100-word article by Jana Casnochova entitled "Let Us Not Throw Away the Chance to Live." The article deals with the problem of drug addiction among young people.

Casnochova opens the article by saying "Someone may ask why we have to deal with drug addiction among young people, given the fact that in our country it does not reach such horrible dimensions as in many capitalist countries. Admittedly, only a small percentage of the young generation is affected. However, if we close our eyes to the problem and do not nip it in the bud, it may grow uncomfortably. But this is far from being the only reason for dealing with this problem. We realize that health is the basic prerequisite for a human being to live his life in peace and happiness and to fully develop and assert his talents."

The author then discusses the responsibility of parents for this aberration among the young people. She refers to the bad example set by parents who deal with all unpleasant situations by taking a pill and to the dangers resulting from a lack of emotional ties and from alienation between parents and their children. "The child seeks a substitute," she says "and, not infrequently, finds refuge in some sort of a gang. Unfortunately, such gangs are not always the most suitable kind of company." It sometimes takes 2 years, Casnochova says, for parents to find out that their children are taking drugs. She urges parents concerned not to "hush up" the problem, regardless of what the "neighbors might say," and to seek professional advice before it is too late and drug abuse becomes a habit of their children.

Without giving any figures, the author says that most drug addicts are male apprentices, whereas the number of girls is "relatively low." She als notes that the "propensity for drug addiction is shifting to increasingly lower age groups."

The main reason for drug addiction, Casnochova sates is boredom. She views this finding as "evidence of the poor work of the youth union organization" and of its inability to attract all young people by offering interesting activities. This can lead to a disarranged, disentegrated family environment, emotional impoverishment, and the search for adventure, she adds.

In conclusion, Casnochova stresses the importance of acquainting the broad public with the problem of drug addiction. She says: "To head off drug addiction means to spread enlightenment about health affairs. Prevention must start early in childhood. Just as a child learns the basic rules of hygiene and the road signs, he must also learn that taking drugs will not bring him happiness. He must learn to live a healthy life. Only then will he have a chance to live his life fully."

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH CSSR LEADERS

Arrive in Prague

LD201652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] A Mongolian delegation headed by Choynoryn Suren, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived by air in Prague for the 12th session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Mongolian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and by other figures.

Meets With Strougal

LD252332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] In Prague's Hrzan Palace today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Choynoryn Suren, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, who is heading the Mongolian Council of Ministers delegation to the 12th session of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian intergovernmental Commission for Economic Research and Development Cooperation.

Their conversation covered a wide range of issues concerning further development of bilateral economic cooperation. Both representatives praised the results achieved at the session of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian intergovernmental Commission for Economic Research and Development Cooperation. They stressed the need to look for new ways to widen production cooperation and specialization and thus to create the prerequisites for intensifying the national economy and achieving the widest possible exchange of quality products.

CSSR LEGISLATOR, LUXEMBOURG COUNTERPARTS MEET

LD300201 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation headed by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Federal Assembly, arrived today for an official 3-day visit of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at the invitation of Leon Bolendorff, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg. Our correspondent, Petr Nemec, has sent a dispatch on the first day of their stay:

The agenda of the first day included some of the shared history of the two countries and their people. Comrade Indra laid a wreath on the monument to the citizens of Luxembourg who gave their lives for the national and state independence of the country and above all in the active resistance against Nazi occupation during the Second World War. In the afternoon, the official part of the talks opened between heads of the two parliaments -- Alois Indra and Leon Bolendorff. This part of the talks was devoted to the work of the highest legislative organs of Czechoslovakia and Luxembourg, to the questions of political development and economy. The two representatives from the two countries' parliaments assessed the present contacts as very good and exemplary. This promotes mutual knowledge and, particularly in the current very tense international situation, such contacts are invaluable. Comrade Indra stressed the political character of the visit, as well as the active role of geographically small countries on the international forum. He noted that another point has arisen for the Czechoslovak people in the current tense international situation: They are following with apprehension the revival of revanchist tendencies in the FRG.

Mr. Bolendorff, president of the Luxembourg Parliament, expressed regret over the fact that economic cooperation has been stagnating in the past few years. The current talks, he said, should contribute not only towards enlivening trade, but also towards enlivening scientific-technological cooperation.

At the conclusion of the official part of the first day of the stay, Comrade Indra viewed the historical part of the capital. A festive dinner will be given by the Mayor of Luxembourg in honor of Comrade Indra and his entourage.

CPCZ WOMEN'S GROUP DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

LD291616 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] An official delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union headed by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, has left today for the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation has been invited by the Hungarian Women's National Council.

BILAK ADDRESSES ARTISTS ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

AU241308 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[EXCERPT] Dobris (CTK) -- A statewide meeting of representatives of artists' unions was held at Dobris Castle yesterday. It was attended by Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Havlin and Frantisek Pitra, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Mueller, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Rudolf Jurik, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; and other representatives of our political, public, and cultural life.

The meeting was opened by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who emphasized the importance of these, by now traditional, meetings for implementing the targets of the CPCZ's cultural policy and for developing the creative initiative of representatives of our artistic front.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about problems of the current international situation and the CPCZ's foreign policy.

After assessing domestic political developments after the 16th CPCZ Congress, he turned to current foreign political problems. He stressed that averting the threat of a war catastrophe and preserving peace in the world is a task of paramount importance. All endeavors of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community pursue this aim. Responsibility for the current aggravated situation, for the disintegration of the process of detente and for the new arms race, is borne fully by the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies. Comrade Vasil Bilak described the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe, which triggered a natural defensive reaction from the Warsaw Pact member-states in the form of their countermeasures, as a great danger not only for Europe, but for the whole world. An increasingly alarming factor under present international developments is the strengthening revanchist movement, especially in the FRG, whose attempts to revise the historical results of World War II represent a new element in the crusade of imperialism against the socialist community. In this connection Comrade Bilak emphasized the importance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which are the only acceptable alternative of further world developments. He also dealt with the situations in individual regions that -- through the fault of American imperialism -- are serious hotbeds of hightened tension.

In another part of his speech, he pointed to the close linkage between events abroad and internal developments in Czechoslovakia. He said only by consistently implementing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress by reinforcing its political and economic strength, will the CSSR continue to be a firm link in the socialist community. This presupposes the attainment of even greater quality, effectiveness, and cost efficiency of all work and a more effective education of the socialist man, a process in which our entire cultural front plays an irreplaceable role. On the basis of specific examples and results, Vasil Bilak then documented the socioeconomic development of our society in the past years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He recalled that our society devotes great attention to socialist culture, including its material sphere, on which it has spent considerable means since the 16th CPCZ Congress. Comrade Vasil Bilak then replied to a whole range of questions concerning current international relations and their further development.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES CZECH NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

LD292101 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The Czech National Front Central Committee met in Prague today to discuss the development of the activities of the organs and organizations of the National Front in safeguarding the aims contained in the appeal of Czechoslovakia's highest bodies on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council and of the Czech National Front Central Committee, stressed at the close of the meeting that further realization of the socioeconomic program of the 16th party congress demands from the National Front that it contribute in an enduring way to speeding up and intensifying development of the national economy and improving its cost-efficiency and effectiveness. He paid tribute to the contribution made by front-ranking workers, farmers and members of the intelligentsia, who are striving to speed up manufacturing and technological innovation, bring about a fuller application of scientific and technological development, and reduce the use of energy and material reosurces in the production sector. Comrade Josef Kempny also singled out the need to further raise the effectiveness of the internationalist and patriotic education of all the people, but especially the young people.

UN ENVOY PRAISES SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD261329 Prague CTK in English 1048 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] New York Oct 26 (CTK correspondent) -- The Soviet Union seeks greater effectiveness of all existing talks on disarmament and considers it useful to make use of all opportunities offered by both bilateral and multilateral diplomatic contacts, Vladimir Petrovskiy told a U.N. General Assembly committee yesterday.

The Soviet representative said if the U.S. side demonstrated the same realism and will for equal relations, important agreements could undoubtedly be achieved. However, the present situation is that the USA has wrecked the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting the number of nuclear missiles, is refusing to resume talks with the Soviet Union, and is blocking the work of multilateral negotiations, Vladimir Petrovskiy said in the General Assembly's Political and Security Committee.

Czechoslovak delegate Frantisek Penazka spoke about the growing danger of the arms race spreading to outer space. He noted that implementation of the plan declared by the United States in March 1983 would create a qualitatively new military-strategic situation which would be characterized by the outbreak of unexpected crises, critical lowering of overall confidence, and further destabilization of international life in general.

Frantisek Penazka noted that Czechoslovakia, as the third country whose citizen has gone to outer space and which is actively participating in many important space projects within the Intercosmos program, attaches crucial importance to the preservation of peaceful conditions for the activity and cooperation of states in space. He stressed that implementation of all the major Soviet initiatives aimed at averting militarization of space would be a significant step towards changing outer space into a zone of peace and achieving the objective set by the United Nations -- to ensure the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

SOVIET TV PROGRAM BEING SHOWN ON CSSR TV

AU250955 VIENNA KURIER in German 25 Oct 84 p 15

[Text] Television viewers in the CSSR are now being supplied with a foreign program: The central program of the Soviet Television Service. Prague, Ostrava and parts of Slovakia already receive the Russian telrvision program, which is now, in addition, being transmitted on a trial basis to Brno via the official television network. In the past, foreign television programs could be received only in border regions. CSSR media do not advertize the Soviet television program.

NEW BODIES SET UP TO MONITOR POWER CONSUMPTION

AU291334 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Oct 84 p 2

["From" the speech by Vaclav Vacok, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the Slovak Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning, at the 25 October meeting of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava]

[Excerpt] A More Effective System of Management

The development of the energy issue and the urgency of the tasks in streamlining the consumption of fuel and power underlines the need for a more effective system of management in this sphere and for reinforcing the influence of the center. That is why, in its resolution No. 200 of July 1984, the CSSR Government decided to expand and reinforce the position of the existing Commission of the CSSR Government for Problems Connected With Ensuring Even Supplies of Fuel and Energy to the National Economy and to transform it into the Power Commission of the CSSR Government. Its basic missions will include dealing with crucial problems concerning development of the state's fuel-power base in harmony with development of the national economy and assessing basic concepts having an impact on the consumption of primary energy resources as well as operative and long-term balance sheets concerning the resources and consumption of individual types of fuels and power. The resolution at the same time modified the position of the State Power Inspectorate, raising the effectiveness of its work. Following up on this step, the Power Commission of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic was set up, on the basis of the Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic No. 212/1984. The commission is chaired by Deputy Premier Jaroslav Kansky. Its activity focuses, above all, on developing the standard of fuel and power consumption, implementing streamlining measures in individual sectors run by the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and coordinating the activity of national committees in this sector.

HONECKER ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS, AUSTRIA

AU291352 [Editorial Report] Four Vienna dailies in German carry different reports on statements made by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker in East Berlin on 25 October during a 1-hour talk with representatives of these papers in connection with the forthcoming visit to the GDR by Chancellor Fred Sinowatz: DIE PRESSE on 27-28 October carries a 1,100 word report on pages 1-2; WIENER ZEITUNG on 27 October has a 500 word report on page 1; ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on 27-28 October carries a 1,100 word report on page 3; and VOLKSSTIMME on 28 October has a 1,000 word report on page 3.

DIE PRESSE quotes Honecker as saying in connection with his remark that GDR-Austrian trade has doubled in the past 4 years: "I assume that in connection with the [forthcoming] exchange of opinions with Chancellor Sinowatz and the multifaceted relations between the firms of our two countries there is a distinct possibility of trebling trade volume in the coming years." According to WIENER ZEITUNG, Honecker said in this context: "I also envisage this possibility in view of the fact that the GDR and Austrian national economies certainly posses the necessary potential for such an expansion. The relations between our countries actually have little to do with the international situation, since both Austria and the GDR realize the need to cooperate."

WIENER ZEITUNG notes that "The State Council chairman paid tribute to the fact that Austria maintains a 'certain balance' between East and West and nevertheless adopts clear-cut positions." DIE PRESSE quotes Honecker as saying that because of its neutrality Austria is "committed to a certain balance between East and West." VOLKSSTIMME reports that, in reply to its representative's observation that the Austrian Government to date has failed to specifically criticize the American arms buildup taking place directly on the Austrian border, Honecker diplomatically answered that "It is known that Austria is compelled to pursue a policy of balance between the pact systems," but that "During his last visit to Austria 4 years ago he gained the impression that basically Vienna is in favor of disarmament on both sides."

WIENER ZEITUNG says in this context, quoting Honecker: "One knows [in Austria] that it was not the Soviet Union but the United States which deviated from the policy of cooperation, because the SALT II treaty, which was not subsequently ratified, was signed in Vienna. As I know, this was regretted by both the Austrian president and the Austrian Government." DIE PRESSE quotes Honecker as saying in this context: "We believe that Austria can play a very great role in bringing about serious negotiations on disarmament based on the principle of equality and equal security. This would apply to Pershing II and cruise missiles as well as to the SS-20's and the Soviet Union's new cruise missiles or whatever these things may be called."

According to DIE PRESSE, Honecker said after rejecting "all models of German reunification": "I cannot imagine that you as Austrians would be interested in an expansion of NATO to the Oder-Neisse border and beyond it. As you know, the Greater German Reich perished in the debris of World War II. It is indeed a stroke of luck for mankind that, as a result of World War II and the postwar development, there are now two German states." "Recent development in particular has shown that neither East nor West is interested in upsetting the balance on which world peace rests. Foolish talk of this nature is not conducive to the development and the safeguarding of peace." According to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, Honecker rejected the idea of "special German-German relations" and said, "We have objected to this term from the very beginning. The fact that one speaks German certainly does not mean that this is something special."

According to DIE PRESSE, Honecker replied to a question about the prospects for development of German-German relations by referring to the Austrian example: "First of all, I am interested in good development of GDR relations with Austria, because we are thereby setting an example of how relations between states with different social systems can develop positively. By the same token, despite all reservations that one has regarding the relations between the GDR and the FRG, we proceed from the premise that both German states, on the basis of their history, bear a special responsibility for the safeguarding of peace." In connection with the Warsaw Pact's reaction to the NATO arms buildup and the exacerbation of the international situation, Honecker said, according to the paper: "One can proceed from the premise that the Warsaw Pact has no intention of cutting off relations with the non-socialist world."

VOLKSSTIMME reports that, in reply to the question of whether a country like Austria could make a contribution to bringing about arms control and disarmament, Honecker replied: "All countries, big or small, have manifold possibilities...." The GDR, he added according to the paper, "values very highly the contribution that Austria has made to detente and good-neighborly cooperation by its policy of neutrality."

ARBEITZER-ZEITUNG notes that Honecker replied to a question about the independent peace movement's activities in the GDR: "These are purposive reports, marginal phenomena. The whole of the GDR is one single peace movement...."

SED, GREEK CP END TALKS, ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD292036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Athens, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The SED and the Greek Communist Party are guided in all their actions by the fact that strengthening peace as the greatest possession of humanity is the most important task of the present time. This is stated in a joint communique published at the conclusion of the visit to Greece by a SED Central Committee delegation led by Herbert Haeber, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The delegation was taking up an invitation from the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, and had friendly meetings with a delegation of the party led by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee.

The SED Central Committee delegation praised the consistent work of the Geek Communist Party in securing the vital interests of the Greek people, ensuring the national independence of the country, and enhancing democracy and social progress, the communique stresses. It expressed the firm, fraternal solidarity of the communists and all workers of the GDR with the struggle of the Communists and all progressive forces of Greece.

The delegation of the Greek Communist Party expressed the high regard of the Greek Communists for the consistent and purposeful struggle of the SED and GDR to preserve peace, to avert a nuclear catastrophe, and for their obligation to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, the communique adds. The delegation of both parties voiced the firm conviction that the threatening international situation is not irreversible. The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, as the decisive force in the battle to strengthen peace, are pointing out a real way to improve the international situation, in accordance with the basic concerns of the worldwide peace movement. Both parties support all initiatives and practical measures which promote cooperation between the communist and workers' parties in all appropriate forms and in ways better suited to meet the requirements of our age.

The SED and the Greek Communist Party note with satisfaction tha the long tradition of fraternal cooperation between the two parties is developing successfully. They are resolved to further deepen it on the basis of the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SED, BELGIAN CP URGE DIALOGUE, DETENTE

LD291503 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, 29 Oct (ADN) -- By striving for military superiority, the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO have given rise to the serious threat of a nuclear war. This is stated in a joint announcement of the SED and the Belgian Communist Party, published at the conclusion of consultations between a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a delegation led by Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party.

The announcement continues that these circles have, with arrogant disregard for the public, forced through the resolution on deployment in several European NATO member-states, and in doing so have unleashed a new escalation of nuclear armament. In the face of this, both parties proceed from the fact that the most urgent task of the present is to eliminate the danger of war, to overcome the sharpening of the international situation, and to bring about a return to disarmament and detente. Both parties affirm that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and constructive dialogue.

Both parties believe that the prerequisites exist, by way of the united efforts of communists, socialists, Christians, and other democratic and realistically minded forces, to halt the arms race and improve the international situation. The conclusion of a treaty renouncing the use of force between the Warsaw Pact member-states and NATO would serve these ends well, as would an agreement preventing the militarization of space.

Hermann Axen pointed out that in the proposals of the socialist community states, and in particular the four recent offers for negotiation from Konstantin Chernenko to the United States, there exists a constructive basis for achieving agreements on the limitation of armaments and disarmament.

Louis van Geyt stressed the significance of initiatives by smaller and medium-sized states for freezing all nuclear weapons as a contribution toward new nuclear disarmament negotiations.

The announcement mentions the high esteem of the Belgian partners in the talks for the initiatives of Erich Honecker and the GDR Government for creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe, and for efforts to remove the danger of a nuclear war emanating from German soil.

BILATERAL TIES DISCUSSED WITH HUNGARIAN GROUP

LD300235 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1945 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (NAD) -- The preservation of peace and the harnessing of the arms race caused by the Reagan administration are currently the key issues of international politics. This was stated by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly and member of the MSZMP Central Committee, on Monday in Berlin. The National Assembly delegation led by Antal Apro arrived on a 5-day visit to the GDR earlier the same day.

During the exchange of views the politicians praised the favorable cooperation between the two parliaments. They expressed the conviction that the visit would help to further expand relations between the highest people's representative bodies of the GDR and Hungary to the benefit of both peoples, and to strengthen their joint positions in the struggle for peace, international understanding, and international cooperation.

The two sides exchanged experiences on the work of the two countries' parliaments. Horst Sindermann referred to trade union co-determination in formulating the plan, economic activities of the youth organisation, and the work of other organizations, stressing that the People's Chamber deputies also devoted themselves to these concerns.

Horst Sindermann stressed the GDR's guiding principle that war must never again emanate from German soil. It is in favor of good relations in Europe and strives for a coalition of reason, a notion which also characterizes inter-parliamentary activity.

Antal Apro reported on the efforts to improve the standard of living in Hungary and further develop the activity of the parliament. He spoke in favor of expanding the relations of cooperation between the socialist countries and the further development of their economic cooperation.

Antal Apro said that Hungary's relations with the capitalist states are marked by efforts to help implement peaceful coexistence and develop equal and mutually beneficial cooperation.

SED CC SENDS GREETING TO LEBANESE COMMUNISTS

AU251535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to George Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP], in Beirut:

Dear Comrade Hawi: I take the 60th anniversary of the founding of the LCP as an occasion to convey to you and all members of the party the most cordial congratulations and best wishes of the SED.

Since its foundation the LCP has been a firm element of the international communist movement, an active participant in the meetings of the communist and workers parties of Arab countries, and a revolutionary force in the internal and social liberation struggle of the Lebanese people. The LCP has made and is making a decisive contribution to the union of all anti-imperialist, democratic, and patriotic forces in the country and to mobilizing broad masses in the defense of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Our two parties are linked by the joint struggle against the confrontational course and intensive armament buildup of the most aggressive U.S. circles, against the threat to world peace emanating from the deployment of their nuclear first-strike weapons, and for peace and social progress.

The SED is in solidarity with the LCP in its struggle for the interests of the workers class and other working people of Lebanon. Under extremely complicated conditions the LCP is struggling to stabilize the situation in the country, to consolidate the government of national unity and to overcome the consequences of the civil war, and to implement and develop democratic conditions.

In your difficult struggle we wish you, dear Lebanese comrades, further successes in stregthening your party and increasing its role in the social life of the country.

NIER MEETS NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN OSLO

AU241501 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Oslo (ADN) -- In talks on Monday in Oslo, Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, and the Norwegian foreign minister Svenn Stray agreed that there was no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. The ministers called the level of the relations between the GDR and Norway positive and spoke in favor of further constructive development of these relations on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. Kurt Nier stressed that in view of the aggravated international situation and the serious danger to world peace, the most important task was to strengthen the efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The GDR is ready to cooperate with all forces of goodwill. It is the supreme state doctrine of the GDR to do everything so that war can never again emanate from German soil.

HONECKER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

LD292136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- In the interest of peace and socialism, the GDR and the People's Republic of China want to continue the development of their relations. The basis for this is the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonintervention, equal rights, and mutual benefit. This was affirmed today by Erich Honecker and Ma Xusheng in a talk in Berlin.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council had received the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to receive his credentials.

Erich Honecker explained the successful realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress and the foreign policy of the GDR. In this, he mentioned the responsibility of the socialist states for the strengthening of peace, in the face of the sharpening of the international situation due to the armament policy of the United States and its NATO partners.

Ma Xusheng conveyed the warm greetings of President of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian, which were returned equally warmly by Erich Honecker.

BRIEFS

GDR-PRC BROADCASTING COOPERATION -- Beijing, 26 Oct (ADN) -- An agreement on the expansion of cooperation has been signed in Beijing between the GDR Council of Minister State Committee for Broadcasting and the PRC Ministry for Radio and Television. Achim Becker, chairman of the committee, signed on behalf of the GDR broadcasting committee, and Wu Lengxi, minister for radio and television, signed for the PRC. The agreement provides for the development of cooperation, especially in the areas of music, radio plays, and the exchange of journalists. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 26 Oct 84 LD]

APRO-LED PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DEPARTS FOR GDR

LD291239 Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- A Hungarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, left for the German Democratic Republic Monday on the invitation of the Volkskammer.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALGERIAN FESTIVITIES

LD300028 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, left Monday for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to attend festivities to be held on the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The delegation includes State Secretary Bela Szikszai, president of the Material and Price Office, Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of HSWP CC's Foreign Policy Department, and Bela Havasi, Hungarian ambassador to Algiers, who will join the delegation on the spot.

CHINESE BANK GROUP MEETS TIMAR, MARJAI, OTHERS

LD272056 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Bank, led by Governor Lu Pei-Chien, paid an official visit to Hungary October 22-27 on the invitation of Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank. The delegation held talks with leaders of the Hungarian National Bank about relations between the two banks, and exchanged views about international financial issues. The delegation met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Isvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. The delegation left Budapest Saturday.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON BUILDING INDUSTRY SHORTCOMINGS

AU241504 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Oct 84 p 1

["Enterprising Builders"]

[Text] The building-industry enterprises cannot enjoy only the advantages of independent management. For 2 years they have been getting acquainted with the experimental wage regulations and the rules of competitive bidding. However, many stop short of embarking on the venture: They are not used to running after customers. This was by no means pleasant for all. However, it was forced upon those for whose demand for prefabricated house-factory products and buildings has been decreasing. The builders of industrial projects and power stations had to learn renovation work, the builders of dwellings had to learn restoring, and all of them had to learn to change their tactics.

Deep-rooted thinking is only partially responsible for their slow reaction: As long as certain areas of the building market have a reduced capacity, builders' competition is unrealistic. The further development of the economic macromanagement system has, however, made it clear that the building industry cannot be exempted from enterprising behavior. They must learn to meet the new building requirements.

Ever since the branch invested 4 billion forints in increasing capacity, the enterprises have become the owners of huge stocks of means of production whose economical utilization cannot be centrally ordered. The building organizations can be directed towards ventures only by modifying their operating procedures. This was served by the modernization of building-industry prices, wages, and income regulations, the introduction of competitive bidding, and the decentralization of the organizations.

The initial results proved the wisdom of this practice. Budget management has improved, and the builders save more on materials and energy. The quantity plan has been replaced by the performance plan, which is based on the economic activity of the semi-independent enterprise units where the workers are paid according to their performance; and the only criterion of differentiation is the work performed.

There were also cases, however, in which the enterprises laid off their men and "remunerated" those who stayed with the wages of those laid off. In other words, they "took it upon themselves" to reduce their forces, thinking that he who risks little cannot fall too far. It is true that in this way they can defend themselves from the accusation of adventurism, but not from the affects of the market. This is because the enterprises' need to rely on themselves will only increase. No one will rescue those who are unable to stand on their feet in a market requiring enterprising behavior, because it is possible not only to independently pursue an economic activity, but also to go bankrupt.

CHANGING ENTERPRISE ROLE IN CSSR ECONOMY VIEWED

LD300239 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Central planning will continue to have a decisive part in the Czechoslovak people's economy in the next 5 years, but economic norms will be given a greater emphasis. This is contained in a document summing up the guidelines of the further development of the management system which has just been issued in Prague and which is now outlined by our correspondent Szabolcs Udvarhelyi:

According to the plans, enterprises or, rather, the large-production economic units which embrace whole branches of industry and which form the basic unit of planning in the CSSR will be given their tasks for the entire 5-year period. Within these production economic units, which quite often employ several thousand people, the respective positions of the center and individual enterprises will be modified. In other words, the compensatory role of the center will be restrained. The enterprises themselves will have to bear the primary responsibility for the results or failures of economic work. The fact that economic indicators, such as profits, will be given a greater role than before will assist the fulfillment of centrally determined plan targets and the objective assessment of results. All economic units will be affected by the fact that in the next plan period the correspondence between world and domestic prices will be more strongly felt. Subsidies and state support in other forms are to decrease, according to the plans.

In accordance with the guidelines, the management system will have to promote the most efficient form of production possible and the greatest profit for the people's economy in conditions where not only the responsibility but also the scope of decision of enterprises is to increase. In working out the concrete management system for the eighth 5-Year Plan, the similar experiences of the socialist countries, first and foremost of the USSR, will also have to be taken into account, the Czechoslovak document notes.

KIDNAPPING INVESTIGATION CONTINUES; MORE REACTION

Search Proves Fruitless

LD291146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Just a moment ago we received a communique from the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It reports that actions to establish the whereabouts of Father Jerzy Popieluszko are still continuing.

The perpetrators have indicated various places where they say they abandoned Father Popieluszko, mentioning, among others, the vicinity of Torun and Wloclawek.

According to one of the perpetrator's explanations, he threw Father Jerzy Popieluszko into the Vistula River in the vicinity of Torun. Others pointed out the reservoir near Wloclawek. The search carried out with the help of frogmen has not led to the discovery of the victim. According to experts there are strong currents and whirlpools at the places indicated by the perpetrators. This makes the search much more difficult and at the same time exposes the people carrying out this task to danger. Additional teams with special equipment have been employed.

Wide-ranging activities to find Father Jerzy Popieluszko are still being carried out today. The second of the perpetrators has been taken to the region of the search.

PRON Issues Statement

LD292153 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] In connection with the abduction of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council has adopted a declaration at its meeting today.

It states: From the very outset of its existence, PRON has aimed at creating conditions for an accord in the tragically torn-apart Polish community. The results of this effort, though still a long way being fully implemented, are in fact visible.

However, people have emerged who endeavor to disturb this process. The abduction of Father Jerzy Popieluszko is an obvious attempt to put a knife into a wound that has not yet completely healed. We resolutely condemn this criminal deed, which is alien to our tradition and culture.

The Presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee expects, says the declaration, an early elucidation of the cimcumstances of the deed and the punishment of the culprits announced by the government. Already, however, we can say that from whatever direction the criminal blow originates, its clear objective was to exacerbate the situation and to break the beginning threads of accord.

The blow delivered against Father Jerzy Popieluszko was meant to strike at relations between state and church, at the talks between the government and the Episcopate now in progress.

The blow delivered against the supporter of a certain political stance was meant to make the impression that instead of the suggested dialogue the authorities strive for, a brutal liquidation of their opponents is underway.

It is a sad fact, continues the PRON declaration, that there are people who, without waiting for the final result of the investigation, have prejudged the issue and, in line with the objectives of the provocation, urge distrubances, acts of hatred, and actions detrimental to the country, concealing their intentions by seemingly joining the prayers of the church and her concern for the abducted.

The PRON National Council Executive Committee addresses to all an appeal that, in response to an act of terror, barbarity, and moral savagery, they should close national ranks and make an effort designed to overcome the mistrust which is so damaging for the country and hampers a return to normal conditions of life.

Catholic Daily Supports Glemp

LD291645 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 29 -- Commenting on Father Popieluszko's abduction, the PAX Catholic Association SLOWO POWSZECHNE supported the stance taken by Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp who called for "balanced suffering", and it said:

"Our homeland needs peace and internal order which constitutes the fundamental condition for a genuine rebirth and national agreement. There are forces and milieux which have long been interested in whipping up disarray and discord, which, as they think, can be a driving force conducive to reaching goals, so very often by their nature irresponsible, dangerous, or outright hitting out at Poland's elementary interests and reason of state.

"Those circles want to use, without any scruples whatsoever, the tragedy of the kidnap, bearing all signs of a provocation, to trigger off public unrest. We used to stress many a time that this way leads to nowhere. What is most abhorrent is all those mystifications, consisting in attempts to use feelings and religious motives of the people who are ill informed, for the sake of political game. We think that the mature Catholic opinion is going to reject that manipulation."

In the article headlined "The Need for Prudence" the paper said: "No matter in what way and on what principle the political background is linked with the criminal aspect of the crime of kidnapping, one can and must say already today that the fact of terrorism which occurs in this case, and which is usually linked to Mafia-like (connections) -- is an exceptionally dangerous signal, deserving highest condemnation. That is why the case needs a full disclosure."

The paper quoted Primate Glemp as saying last Friday: "If someone is suffering, one does not want his suffering to be given publicity. He wants to to remain at home," and added:

"At this hot and critical time we should get to understand this hard truth, and live through it praying, in the fullest possible way, since this in turn determined Christian-like, mature reaction, in socio-political, civic terms, to the present dramatic developments and to their consequences."

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS OLSZOWSKI

'Traditionally Good' Relations

LD290928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Paavo Vayrynen, foreign minister of Finland, has arrived in Poland on an official visit. Polish-Finnish relations, traditionally good and friendly, developed after World War II and at present they are a permanent factor of the peaceful structure of Europe.

Talks on Domestic, Trade Issues

LD292016 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The internal situation in Poland and the development of Finnish-Polish trade were central topics at the official talks during Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen's visit to Warsaw today. Foreign Minister Vayrynen said that he had emphasized the question of trade exchange, which shows a deficit for Finland. Improvement is being sought in the field of energy technology, among other things. Yrjoe Lautela reports from Warsaw:

[Lautela] The main part of the private talks between Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and his Polish counterpart, Stefan Olszowski, was spent by Olszowski giving a briefing on the internal situation in Poland. Vayrynen told Finnish journalists at a news conference that Olszowski had given a very optimistic picture of the situation in Poland, [word indistinct] which, according to him, in all essential aspects is [words indistinct].

In the same connection, the most urgent current problem in Poland was discussed, the kidnapping of the Polish priest. Vayrynen thought it important, both in Poland and in the attitudes of other countries, that the Polish authorities have begun to investigate the case with determination and that the country's highest leadership has clearly condemned the incident. Investigations are still incomplete, and the final truth, if it becomes clear, will not emerge until later, Vayrynen noted.

The internal situation in Poland was also discussed in general terms because Finland is a member-country of the UN Commission for Human Rights.

The talks between the delegations dealt largely with trade between Finland and Poland, and Foreign Minister Vayrynen said that he had mentioned at these talks Finland's dissatisfaction with trade, which shows a huge deficit for Finland. The so-called Kevsos Agreement [on the mutual removal of trade obstacles in the trade with the socialist countries], concluded between the countries in 1978, has benefited Poland, especially in diversifying exports, but Finland has not benefited correspondingly. Improvement is desired in this situation -- for instance, in cooperation in energy-saving technology, in which Finland can offer top technology and Poland has scope for saving much more than at present. The matters concerned include district heating technology and savings measures in construction. There is already a working group on energy-saving matters between the countries.

Among bilateral matters, the removal of compulsory visas was also discussed. Compulsory visas were introduced when martial law came into effect in Poland in 1981. Finland is prepared to remove the compulsory visas, but the Polish Government does not yet consider itself ready for full visa exemption, Vayrynen said.

Among international issues, the implementation of the plan for a Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone was discussed; Vayrynen briefed Olszowski on this. In the discussion of the CSCE 10th anniversary festivities next year, Olszowski said, in the manner of the recent statement of the Czechoslovak foreign minister, that the convening of the anniversary meeting would seem possible at the foreign ministerial level.

Olszowski criticized in detail the policy of the United States toward Poland. Likewise, he criticized the policy of the FRG, and especially individual phenomena, in the same way as has been done in public. According to an official Polish source, however, it is, already certain that the visit to Poland by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will take place next month.

Thus Poland's lively diplomatic contacts with the West continue. Vayrynen is the third West Eurupean minister to visit Poland, after the Austrian foreign minister and the Greek premier. The visits became possible following the cancellation of martial law in Poland and the amnesty to the majority of political prisoners.

Dinner Honors Vayrynen

LD300246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The principal aim of the Polish and Finnish Governments' foreign policies is to maintain peace, strengthen international security, develop peaceful cooperation, and implement the decisions of the Helsinki CSCE, stressed the foreign affairs ministers of Poland and Finland, Stefan Olszowski and Paavo Vayrynen, during a dinner given by Minister Olszowski in honor of the Finnish guest. Minister Paavo Vayrynen arrived in Poland today on a several-day official visit. A meeting between Ministers Olszowski and Vayrynen took place during the morning. Next, Polish-Finnish plenary talks were conducted under the leadership of the heads of diplomacy of the two states.

PAPANDREOU TALKS REVIEWED; VISIT ASSESSED

Communique Issued

AU291051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 84 p 2

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] Andreas G. Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, paid an official visit to Poland on 22-24 October 1984 at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

During his visit Prime Minister Andreas G. Papandreou was received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council. The two statesmen exchanged views on the development of Polish-Greek relations and on some current international problems.

Krakow University bestowed an honorary doctorate on the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic. Andreas G. Papandreou and his entourage toured Krakow and studied various aspects of the Polish people's life and the PPR's economic, cultural, and scientific achievements. He and his entourage were given a warm and cordial welcome, which was an expression of the feelings of friendship and mutual repsect between the Greek and Polish peoples.

Andreas G. Papandreou placed wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw and at the Wall of Death, the Monument of Nations, and the tablet commemorating the martyrdom of Greek citizens in the Oswiecim-Brzezinka concentration camp.

W. Jaruzelski and Andreas G. Papandreou held talks in a constructive spirit and in an atmosphere of trust, understanding, and friendship.

On the Polish sides the talks were attended by Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and vice premier; Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Janusz Obodowski, vice premier; Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade; Jozef Tejchma, the PPR's ambassador in Greece; and by other personages.

On the Greek side the talks were attended by Karolos Papoulias, first deputy foreign minister; Kostis Vaitsos, first deputy minister of the national economy; Dimitri Maroudas, deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Office; Konstantinos Aslanis, deputy minister of transportation; Makis Papastavrou, general secretary of the Office for Greeks Abroad; Leonidas Evangelidis, Greek ambassador in Poland; and Khristos Makheritsas, head of the diplomatic bureau of the Prime Minister's Office.

W. Jaruzelski and A. Papandreou expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of Polish-Greek relations and reaffirmed their government's determination to continue to develop and consolidate these relations in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific fields.

Poland and Greece will continue to base their mutual relations on the generally accepted principles of international law formulated by the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act: principles of sovereign equality, of respect for sovereign rights, of refraining from threatening or using force, of inviolability of borders, of a state's territorial integrity, of peacefully settling disputes, of noninterference in internal affairs, of refraining from economic pressure, of respecting human rights and basic freedoms, of nations' equality and right to self-determination, of cooperation among states, and of bona fide implementation of the obligations resulting from international law.

Conscious of the fact that a consistent dialogue is the best way to constantly maintain mutual understanding, the two sides decided to promote the summit dialogue between state and government bodies and agreed to continue regular exchanges of views between the two ministries of foreign affairs on the subjects of common interest.

The two sides discussed their bilateral economic relations and noted that the 1980 agreement on developing economic, industrial, and technical cooperation is an effective means to further promote cooperation in all fields of common interest. The sides expressed the wish that bilateral economic and trade relations should be strengthened, and decided to support contacts between the institutions and enterprises in their two countries to further mutual interests and benefits. It was in this spirit that a multiyear program for developing economic, industrial, scientific, and technological cooperation was signed during the visit.

The two sides stressed the importance they attach to developing cultural and scientific cooperation and agreed that they will encourage and support all initiatives aimed at expanding this cooperation. This will help to make the two countries' achievements more obvious.

The two sides will do their best to promote new interstate accords reflecting the level of development of their bilateral relations in order to ensure harmonious development of their cooperation, including cooperation in the field of social insurance.

W. Jaruzelski and A.G. Papandreou reviewed the current problems of the international situation and noted that their views were concurrent or identical.

The two sides drew special attention to maintaining and consolidating peace, security, detente, cooperation among states without any discrimination, and international stability. In this connection they expressed their profound concern over the dangerous deterioration of the world situation.

The two sides stressed the significance of observing the principles of inviolability of the borders and the territorial integrity of every state as laid down by the CSCE Final Act.

The two sides are convinced that all states should make determined efforts with regard to the chief issue of ending the arms race in order to achieve agreement on limiting and reducing armed forces and armaments to the lowest possible level in both conventional and nuclear weapons, taking into account the security interests of all states in order to achieve general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The two sides support initiatives aimed at setting up nuclear-free zones in various regions of Europe and the world.

Considering the situation in Europe, the sides paid special attention to efforts aimed at halting the arms race, at strengthening security and trust among states, and at maintaining and consolidating the process of detente. In this connection, they stressed the need to eliminate medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe.

Greece and Poland stressed that the process started by the CSCE has contributed lasting values to the situation in Europe and is opening up new possibilities for constructive cooperation between states. It was also stressed that consolidating this process suits the interests of all countries, and the achievements of this process should be taken advantage of and augmented. In this context, both sides stressed that efforts should be made to improve and strengthen security and to develop cooperation in Europe in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid final document. Both sides are convinced that peace and cooperation are the only way for nations and states to coexist, regardless of their social systems.

Both sides emphasized the importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and expressed a desire for the further success of this conference so that it may favorably influence the situation in Europe and the world, thus strengthening the climate of confidence.

W. Jaruzelski and A.G. Papandreou expressed deep concern over the continuing conflicts in some parts of the world, and spoke out in favor of a peaceful settlement of all disputes between nations.

During the talks the Greek side explained the situation in the Aegean and expressed its concern over the constant tension there as a result of the questioning of the status quo in that area and of the rights granted under the terms of international treaties and agreements, and under the terms of the UN Charter. The Greek side stressed the need for all countries to observe the UN Charter, the CSCE Final Act, and existing international law. The Polish side believes that all disputes should be settled by peaceful means on the basis of international law, and that all countries should respect the laws of other states while avoiding the use of force or threats of its use.

Both sides expressed profound concern over the fact that the Cyprus crisis has still not been solved and constitutes a threat to peace and security in that region. Both sides maintain that the only solid basis for a rapid, just, and permanent solution to the Cyprus problem is to firmly respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial tegrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, and to withdraw all alien forces in accordance with the important resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. Both sides condemned the unilateral and illegal proclamation of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and all other steps aimed at making this event legal, and stressed the importance of implementing in full resolutions No 541 and No 550 of the UN Security Council. Both sides expressed equal support for the UN secretary general's latest initiative during the seeking of a just, rapid, and feasible solution to the Cyprus problem based on the principles contained in UN resolutions.

Both sides expressed deep concern over the dangerous situation in the Middle East. They stressed that a complete, just, and lasting solution may only be achieved if Israeli forces withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967; if the just rights of the Palestinian people are recognized, including the right to self-determination and to set up their own independent state; and if the rights of all the nations in this region to live in peace and security are recognized. Such a universally agreed-on solution may only come about through the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO.

Both sides condemned Israel's occupation of Lebanese territory, and called for an urgent withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and for guarantees of independence, unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity for this country.

Both sides also discussed the current crisis in Central America. They agreed that this crisis should be solved by peaceful means by the countries concerned, without foreign intervention. In this way, they expressed full respect for the aspirations of the nations in this region.

Both sides expressed support for the rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence, and supported guarantees that would permit free and just elections to take place in that country, in accordance with the important resolutions of the United Nations.

Both sides supported the goals and principles of the United Nations and spoke in favor of increasing its role and effectiveness in order to strengthen world peace, security, development, and international cooperation.

Both sides stressed the importance of the UN Maritime Convention signed by the firm majority of countries, which is an instrument of international life, and spoke in favor of implementing all its terms. They hoped at the same time that it would be signed by all those states that have not yet done so. They also agreed with each other that any dispute should be settled by peaceful means in accordance with international law, taking into account at the same time the just rights of all states.

Both sides were pleased with the results of the visit to Poland by the prime minister of the Republic of Greece, and stressed the usefulness of personal contacts between both statesmen. They expressed the conviction that the fruitful talks and decisions to which these talks have led are an important contribution toward developing and consolidating the friendship and cooperation between both countries and peoples, for the sake of strengthening peace and international security in the world, and especially in Europe.

A.G. Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, invited W. Jarzelski, PPR Council of Ministers chairman, to pay an official visit to reece. The invitation was welcomed. The date for the visit will be established by diplomatic means.

TRYBUNA LUDU Views Relations

AU241448 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 84 pp 1, 7

[Krystyna Szelestowska article: "Old Traditions and New Experiences"]

[Text] We warmly welcome Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who is visiting our country, with traditional Polish hospitality and warm feelings stemming from our mutual relations.

The Greek people have always enjoyed the sympathy, respect, and friendship of the people on the Vistula River. These feelings have arisen from the similarity of both countries' fortunes and historical experience, from a love of freedom and independence, and from patriotism and love for one's fatherland. During World War II, a large group of Poles fought in the Greek underground, shoulder to shoulder with their comrades-in-arms in the National Liberation Front. Jerzy Iwanow Szajnowicz, known for his exceptional courage in actions against the German occupier, has become a Greek-Polish hero and a symbol of our friendship.

This friendship was tested and consolidated after the war. Following the tragic Greek civil war, many Greek refugees found protection and support in Poland. Today they are returning to their country and regaining their once lost rights. When, in turn, our country experienced a domestic drama and martial law was introduced in order to save us from civil war and bloodshed and prevent a total disruption of life, Athens did not join in the hostile measures and mass hysteria of the West. Five days after the introduction of marital law, the Greek Government issued an official statement saying that "maritial law is Poland's domestic business." Next, the Greek authorities set themselves at a distince from the decisions of NATO and the EEC, organizations to which Greece belongs. As we know, these decisions involved "punishing Poland" and "applying economic sanctions" against it. Greece always maintained a critical stance toward the restrictions, regarding them as a tool of political pressure. Andreas Papandreou has firmly maintained this stance once again, saying a few days ago at an Athens press conference and later in Stockholm: "I have declared a battle concerning this matter (meaning the so-called sanctions -- author's note). Antyhing that can escalate tension between East and West is dangerous."

Although closely connected with the West, Greece possesses a similar or close stance to that of socialist Poland in many matters. This applies to such issues as the preservation of peace and international security, and coexistence between states with different political-social systems. Such a stance involves a strong aim to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear one, and bring about disarmament. Andreas Papandreou has made a personal contribution to the disarmament efforts. He opposed the installation of American "Pershing II" and "cruise" missiles in Europe, and later strived to delay their deployment and thus create the right conditions for Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

Athens' foreign policy is conducted with the view of guaranteeing the state's supreme national interests. These interests require that the continent be free of nuclear weapons. Andreas Papandreou said in reply to a question from LE MONDE correspondent Eric Rouleau: "I admit that I am afraid....One must realize that a thermonuclear explosion, in central Europe for instance, will, in the opinion of experts, cover Greece with radioactivity foı over 25,000 years." This is why the Greek Government head of state intends to denuclearize Europe, the first stage of which would be the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and hence a similar initiative by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. "If we succeed in this, we will free the north and south of Europe from nuclear weapons. The next important step is central Europe." We know how very much interested Poland has been and still is in freeing our part of the continent from nuclear weapons, and how much effort we are making in this direction.

Poland and Greece also attach great importance to implementation of the CSCE Final Act by all signatory nations, regarding this as the way to continue detente. For these reasons, both countries are interested in progress at the Stockholm conference.

The traditions of economic cooperation between our countries are good. Poland's participation in Greece' indsutrial development is symbolized by the construction and equipping of three sugar refineries by Polish specialists in Sere, Xanthi, and Orestas. Trade has fallen recently. Both countries, whose economies complement each other, are greatly interested in reviving mutually advantageous cooperation, all the more so because there are large, unused possibilities in this sphere.

Andreas Papandreou is the first head of a NATO government to visit Warsaw since the West applied the policy of isolating Poland. In this respect, his visit to our country is important, and its announcement was welcomed by the Poles. However, it is worth recalling that this will be Andreas Papandreou's second meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski. The first was in November 1982, during Leonid Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow. It should also be stressed that our relations have been based for a long time on regular meetings, such as the 1977 and 1981 visits of Greek foreign ministers in Warsaw and that of the Polish foreign minister to Athens in 1978. There is therefore a return to the old, good traditions of highest-level contacts. At the same time this is a sign that Poland is emerging from isolation and returning to normal dialogue with the West. There is no doubt that the Polish-Greek highest-level talks will be important for political and economic bilateral relations, and for Europe generally and for broadly conceived international relations.

SEJM DELEGATION VISITS USSR 22-28 OCTOBER

For Soviet reportage on the 22-28 October visit to the Soviet Union by a Polish SEJM delegation headed by Marshal of the SEJM Stanislaw Gucwa, including its meeting with CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member Kuznetsov, and its visit to Irkutsk, see the 23 to 29 October issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PZPR, PCP ADOPT COMMUNIQUE ON PORTUGAL VISIT

AU221732 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 84 p 7

[PAP Lisbon report: "Joint PZPR-PCP Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PCP Central Committee, a PZPR Central Committee delegation visited Portugal from 9 - 14 October. The delegation consisted of Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; Lech Ciupa, first secretary of the Konin Voivodship PZPR Committee; and Marek Kajdy, senior inspector in the PZPR Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department.

The PZPR delegation held talks with a PCP delegation consisting of Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary; Domingos Abrantes, member of the Planning Commission and Central Committee secretary; and Manuel Bernardinho of the Foreign Department.

The PZPR delegation visited the Santarem region, where it met with Raimundo Cabral, member of the PCP Central Committee's Political Commission, and also visited agricultural and production cooperatives in the Santarem, Alpiarca, and Coruche regions. In the Lisbon area, the delegation visited the Covin glass plant and held talks with the rural PCP committee in Santa Iria de Azoia. In Almada there was a friendship rally at which Comrades Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Alvaro Cunhal spoke.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, mutual understanding, and solidarity, information and views were exchanged on the situation in both countries and the activity of both parties, as well as on current topics of the international situation and of the communist and workers movement.

The PZPR delegation said that People's Poland is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year. The essence of the Polish raison d'etat, which lies at the roots of the Polish nation's achievements and transformations during the past 40 years, is to live among friends with a joint guarantee of continuing the postwar territorial-political order in Europe. The progessing normalization of life in Poland proves that the party and government have chosen the correct road in order to overcome the crisis. The PZPR will continue steadily along this raod, implementing the resolutions of its ninth extraordinary congress.

The attempts at diktat and the policy of discriminatory economic restrictions as a tool of political pressure on Poland by the United States have resulted in a fiasco thanks to comprehensive aid from the Soviet Union, our greatest ally and friend, and from other socialist countries. Given the anti-Polish and arbitrary policy of the United States and some NATO countries, Poland accords all the more respect to those countries that have not submitted to American pressure. The PZPR delegation stressed that the rebirth of greater German aspirations and revisionist trends in the FGR, accompanied by growing militarization, are arousing particular unease.

The PZPR delegation expressed its respect and satisfaction with the internationalist attitude of sincere wishes and understanding which the PCP has always shown for the PZPR's activity.

The PCP delegation demonstrated to the Polish comrades its approval of efforts to overcome the crisis, firmly condemned the policy of imperialist pressure and blackmail against Poland, and confirmed the energetic support of Portuguese Communists for the PZPR and the Polish people in defending and consolidating socialism.

The PCP delegation presented information about the struggle of the Portuguese Communists in defending the achievements of the April revolution and against the present government's reactionary and antihuman policies, which are geared to North American imperialism. These policies, designed to restore the monopolies and latifundia and brutally affecting the standard of living of the working people, are exacerbating national problems and are a serious threat to the democratic system and national independence. The PCP regards as its primary and urgent goal a democratic and patriotic alternative with the participation of all forces interested in defending the democratic system and solving great national problems. It stressed the fundamental role of the struggle of the workers class and the masses in achieving this goal, and lent expression to the faith of Portuguese Communists in a democratic future for Portugal.

The PZPR delegation expressed the internationalist solidarity of Polish communists and the Polish nation for the PCP's relentless struggle in the defense of the Portuguese nation's rights and democratic system -- this being the result of the April revolution and of its achievements for peace and socialism. It highly praised the PCP's principled policy and successes as confirmed by its 10th congress.

Both delegations expressed their concern over the worsening international situation caused by the aggressive policy of imperialism, especially American imperialism, and that of the most reactionary circles of NATO.

Both delegations considered the situation caused by the installation of new U.S. missiles in various NATO countries as especially dangerous, and said that everything must be done to remove the danger of nuclear war that is threatening human existence. They condemned the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns, with the aid of which imperialism is trying to justify its aggressive politics. The imperialist policy of arms race and confrontation is leading to a growth in international tension, encouraging revanchist moods, and destabilizing the situation in Europe and other parts of the world. They regarded attempts to revise the postwar borders of Europe as a danger to peace.

The PZPR and PCP are acting to defend peace and struggling to end the arms race; bring about disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament; prevent the militarization of space; and remove by political means the hotbeds of tension and warfare caused by imperialism in Central America, the Middle East, southern Africa, and other parts of the world.

Both parties stressed the importance of the peaceful proposals and initiatives of the USSR and socialist countries, as well as the importance of the broad people's movement which is developing in Europe and the world for the sake of peace.

The PCP and PZPR believe that the struggle for peace and social development and for national independence and socialism are inseparable.

Both delegations expressed their energetic solidarity with nations in their just struggle against fascism, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

They condemned the atrocious policy of the racist apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa and its aggression toward the front-line states, and expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Namibia, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Mozambique Liberation Front, the Zimbabwe African People's Union -- Patriotic Front, the African National Congress, and the South-West African People's Organization, respectively.

They expressed their solidarity with the PLO and the patriotic and progressive forces of Lebanon and Syria, which are in the front line of the struggle against Zionism and imperialism for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

They firmly condemned the policy of undeclared war being conducted by the Reagan administration toward Nicaragua and its threat of direct military aggression in Central America, and expressed their solidarity with the Sandinist National Liberation Front and with the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and other Latin American countries.

The PCP and PZPR stressed that solidarity with the socialist countries and with other countries possessing a victorious revolution is now particularly necessary.

Both delegations stressed the exceptional victories and achievements of the past few decades in the struggle for national liberation on all continents, the supreme expression of which are the socialist countries. Facing up to very many problems, the struggle of the workers class and people in each country is part of a world process which is developing toward democracy, national independence, and socialism. Serious tasks face communists and other forces of progress.

Both parties believe that imperialism's aggressiveness does not stem from a consolidation of its position, but from the profound crisis with which the capitalist system is struggling and from the attempts to halt and, if possible, reverse the world development process.

Faced with this situation, both delegations see the pressing need to consolidate the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to enhance cooperation, joint activity, and mutual solidarity between the following great social forces: the socialist countries, the workers class in the capitalist countries, the national liberation movement, and the progressive states.

Both delegations expressed satisfaction with the fraternal and friendly relations of cooperation and solidarity existing between both parties, and with the desire to further strengthen these relations in the future, in the interests of both peoples and states and for the sake of socialism and peace.

TU BODY INVITES BRITISH MINERS' CHILDREN FOR REST

LD250908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The trade union federation of hard coal mines and enterprises for pit works and pit shaft building in Poland has, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the National Union of Miners, Arthur Scargill, issued a proposal to receive 100 children of the striking British miners for a rest in Poland by the end of this year. The federation assures its support for the fight of English miners and the preservation of the fundamental human right to work. It has been stated that the strike, which has lasted for more than 7 months, is a fight of the working class with capital.

JARUZELSKI SENDS GREETINGS ON TPPR ANNIVERSARY

LD300252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] In connection with the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish-Soviet Freindship Society (TPPR), a meeting of representatives of various milieus and organizations, professions and generations, and among them the activists and coorganizers of the society, was held today in Warsaw. Jozef Czyrek read out a letter from the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, in which Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the Central Committee, conveyed sincere greetings and words of appreciation on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the TPPR. The letter emphasizes that the society has always been a faithful ally in implementing the party's policy in all stages of the intensive development of People's Poland.

During the meeting the most merited activists of the society were decorated with state distinctions.

WROCLAW VOIVODA ISSUES 'SUMMARY PROCEDURE'

LD291803 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The Wroclaw voivoda spokesman has issued the following communique: On the basis of the Penal Code, following consultations with the minister of internal affairs, summary procedure has been introduced by the Wroclaw voivoda in misdemeanor courts in district executives in the city of Wroclaw, and executive offices in the towns of Olesnica, Olawa, Milicz, Strzelin, Sroda Slaska, Trzebnica, Wolowo, and Brzeg Dolny.

This order is in force from 1 November until 31 December 1984.

Gdansk Adopts Procedure

LD291739 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The spokesman of the Gdansk voivoda announces that last Wednesday [as heard] and until 31 December 1984, summary procedure has been introduced at misdemeanor courts in the area of Gdansk Voivodship. This concerns persons committing offenses specified by Penal Code regulations, such as failing to leave the area of a public disturbance in spite of calls of the relevants organs; disturbing public calm and order; obstructing or stopping traffic on public roads; destroying public property; placing inscriptions or announcements in public places without the permission of the relevant organs; causing gatherings without a permit; and failing to comply with registration of residence regulations.

SUPREME COURT RESCINDS LAWYERS' RESOLUTIONS

AU241249 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- On 20 October the Supreme Court announced a verdict with respect to the justice minister's charges concerning the resolutions adopted by the National Congress of Lawyers in October 1983. Let us recall that the minister, acting in accordance with the terms of the law governing the legal profession, complained that the wording of some of the resolutions was against the law.

The Supreme Court entirely rescinded Resolution No 7, which deals with the activity of the legal self-management body, as well as Resolution No 8, which has a political content, regarding both of these as exceeding the authority of this self-management body.

The court rescinded parts of the remaining resolutions against which complaints had been made. The rules thus rescinded laid down an incorrect procedure for appointing delegates to extraordinary legal congresses, narrowed the powers of the Supreme Auditing Commission, created branches of legal bodies, and reduced the Supreme Legal Council's power to furnish the State Council with annual reports on the legal profession's activity.

By way of explanation, it was pointed out that the law on the legal profession forbids the Supreme Court from altering resolutions adopted by the legal self-management body. However, the court may rescind resolutions that are contrary to the law in whole or in part. Where parts of a resolution have been rescinded, the remaining parts retain their validity. The powers of the self-management body have been clearly defined in the law, and adopting resolutions that exceed these limits or clash with this law constitutes grounds for rescinding them.

CEAUSESCU ISSUES ORDER ON ARMY DAY 25 OCTOBER

AU291104 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 84 p 1

["Order of the Day by the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the SR of Romania"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, officers, and generals:

This year on 25 October we are celebrating the Army Day of the SR of Romania -- a reliable shield for the defense of our revolutionary achievements and for the independence and sovereignty of our socialist homeland. All our people are participating in this celebration in the atmosphere of dynamic creativity with which the working people in cities and villages are preparing for the 13th RCP Congress, an event of particular significance in the country's sociopolitical life that will open up new prospects for our homeland's development and for its progress in implementing the party program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society and to advance Romania toward communism.

The Army Day celebration that marks the memorable event of the liberation on 25 October 1944 of the entire Romanian territory from the occupation on the Hitlerite-Horthyist troops, symbolises the high homage payed by the party, the socialist state, and all our people to our heroic people's Army -- the continuator of the glorious traditions established by our forefathers throughout the centuries in the struggle to defend our ancestor's land and our nation's existence, to crush fascism and to safegurad the Romanian people's freedom and independence, an expression of the appreciation of the activity carried out by the military and all the sons of our country who are serving the homeland under the flag.

Celebrating Army Day in the year in which we have celebrated the 40th anniversary of the glorious liberation on 23 August 1944, we pay wholehearted homage to the communist militants, the antifascist fighters, the military, and all patriots who, inspired by ardent patriotism and a great sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Romanian nation, have heroically struggled and sacrificed themselves for the triumph of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944. This liberation opened up a new epoch of deep revolutionary changes in Romania and paved the road to building a socialist and communist society on Romanian soil. The excellent armed actions taken by the Romanian military in battles waged shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet soldiers in the anti-Hitlerite war aimed at the country's complete liberation and at the liberation of Hungary, the CSSR, and Austria, up to the final victory over Nazi Germany will never be forgotten by all our people.

In the years of socialist construction, our people's Army -- part and parcel of our people, created and educated by the RCP, and acting under RCP leadership in the spirit of its traditions of patriotic and revolutionary struggle -- has fulfilled and is honorably fulfilling the highly responsible duties entrusted to it by the people and our socialist society.

For their activity, full of devotion, and aimed at constantly implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state and at the homeland's flourishing -- through work carried out at the major work sites of the national economy -- and for the particular results registered in completing their combat and political training, the military of our Armed Forces are surrounded by love and appreciated by all our people.

Given the serious international situation and the existing danger of war, our party and state will continue to pay particular attention to improving the defense capability of our country and to strengthening the Armed Forces, the reliable defender of our people's peace and life and the high school of patriotic and revolutionary education of the young generation. Our party and state will ensure everything that is necessary to equip the Army and to constantly improve its political and combat training, so that it can fulfill the responsible mission devolving on it in defending the great socialist achievements of our people and the homeland's independence and sovereignty under any circumstances.

In the spirit of training all people to safeguard their revolutionary achievements, we will also pay great attention to further improving the training of patriotic guards, the detachments for youth's military training, and the other units of the national defense system, so that -- if necessary -- they, together with the Armed Forces, will be able to act in complete unity with maximal results against anyone attempting to jeopardize the people's freedom and independence and our socialist state's integrity and sovereignty.

Comrade soldiers, enlisted men, NCOs, warrant officers, officers, and generals, on the 40th anniversary of Army Day I want to extend warmest congratulations for your achievements in increasing the combat capacity of small and large units, for your overall activity, and for the contribution you are making to developing the national economy and the country's sociopolitical and cultural-artistic life.

Do honor to the glorious traditions of our forefathers included in the great chronicle of our national history with new and exemplary deeds! In constantly following the excellent example set by our heroic people, do not spare any effort to contribute to the constant flourishing and free and independent development of Socialist Romania!

Meet the 13th party congress by working with vigor, devotion, and revolutionary responsibility to commendably fulfill all the tasks devolving upon you!

Do all you can to constantly improve your combat and political training and to strengthen order and military discipline, requirements of the greatest significance for increasing the strength and capacity of our people's Army!

Under the leadership of the party bodies and organizations, carry out -- in all units -- comprehensive political and educational activity and activity aimed at improving the socialist awareness of all soldiers, at patriotic education in a revolutionary spirit, and at fashioning reliable defenders of the homeland and good activists and propagandists of the party policy!

Be proud of being the soldiers of a free and dignified country which, through its achievements and its policy of peace and cooperation, has gained well-merited international prestige and enjoys the esteem and regard of all peoples in the world!

In the spirit of the general policy promoted by the party and state, militate firmly for strengthening friendship and cooperation with the armies of the socialist countries and with those of all friendly countries to ensure the triumpth of the noble ideas of peace and progress throughout the world!

I wish all of you further successes in honorably and devotedly fulfilling all the missions entrusted to you by the homeland, the people, and our Communist Party!

On the Army Day of the SR of Romania, I order:

That 21 artillery salute salvoes be fired on 25 October in Bucharest.

Long live the RCP -- the leading political force of our socialist society!

Long live our free and independent homeland -- the SR of Romania!

Long live the Armed Forces of the SR of Romania!

Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the SR of Romania

ARTICLE BY DEFENSE MINISTER MARKS ARMY DAY

AU290907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Press Articles: 'Always Serving the People's Supreme Interests' -- Article by Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, Minister of National Defense, SCINTEIA of October 25 -- Excerpts" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/10/1984 -- The Romanian Army has always identified itself with the ideals of justice, freedom and independence of the people and has heroically defended the ancestors' land.

The Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania is an important achievement of the thorough process of building socialism in Romania and the furtherer of advanced traditions built by the Romanian people along the history, the shield of the revolutionary gains, of the homeland's independence, sovereignty and integrity. The features of the revolutionary, Socialist Romanian Army are the result of the changes come about in its physiognomy which started with the August 23, 1944 armed insurrection -- the signal of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation which opened the path to the building of the socialist society in Romania.

At that crucial moment for the Romanian nation's fate, the Army, reflecting the profoundly anti-Hitler frame of mind of all people, all like one turned the weapons and fighting with dedication, skillfulness, and manliness, made a plenary contribution to the triumph of the insurrection. Within nine days only, acting as a unitary and homogenous body, the Romanian Army, together with the patriotic guards, the partisan detachments and the armed detachments of workers, peasants and other categories of citizens liquidated the Hitlerite armed resistance in the central, south-eastern, southern and south-western parts of Romania, definitively eliminating the Wehrmacht's presence from the territory falling under the Romanian state's authority, that is, an area of some 150,000 sq. km.

After the outstanding military effort led to the liquidation of the Hitlerite resistance in most of the country's territory, the enemy's actions were halted in the Transylvanian tableland and in Banat, the Romanian Army continued, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet troops, the fight for the liberation of north-western Romania from the Hitlerite-Hortyhist occupation, which was accomplished on October 25, 1944, and then for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Over half a million Romanian military who lost almost 170,000 comrades -- killed, wounded, and missing, fought for eight months to defeat the Third Reich. Over 210,000 Romanian military fought for Hungary's liberation, over 260,000 Romanians fought for Czechoslovakia's liberation, and in the liberation of a part of Austria participated mainly a unity of tanks and railway units. All along the anti-Hitler war, inspired by lofty patriotic feelings and the noble goals for which it fought, the Romanian Army did everything possible to creditably fulfill its liberating missions. In the fights against Hitler's forces, in the tough clashes for winning the final victory the Romanian-Soviet brotherhood in arms got cemented.

The heroism and self-denial, lofty soldier's virtues proved by the Romanian military were widely recognized. Over 300,000 privates, N.C.O's, and officers were distinguished with Romanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak orders and medals.

In the hard battles fought against Hitler's war machine, the Romanian military were powerfully supported by the tremendous mobilization of all people who did everything to sustain the front and contribute to the victory over fascism. At the call of the Romanian Communist Party: Everything for the front, everything for the victory, proving exemplary patriotism, the workers and working peasants spared no effort in order to augment the industrial and farm output to the end of providing for the combatants and the accomplishment of their liberating mission. All along the anti-Hitler war, the Romanian Army were supplied exclusively by the national economy. The economic effort made by Romania in the anti-Hitler war is estimated at over one billion dollars at the 1938 rate of exchange.

Firmly integrated in the people's general struggle, supporting their interests, the Army actively participated in the carrying through of all revolutionary changes in Romania, standing out as a powerful force in the socialist construction. Against the background of the revolution and in harmony with the sequence of stages that led to the victory of the new, socialist system, the actions initiated and accomplished under the RCP leadership led to radical shifts also in the physiognomy of the Army which acquired a revolutionary character.

The socialist features acquired by the Romanian Army gained higher quality in the period inaugurated by the 9th Congress of the RCP, in tune with the powerful rhythm lent on the socialist construction. Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Romania, initiated and directed the work of bettering the national defence, materialized in the new military doctrine of Socialist Romania whose content is synthetically expressed by the fundamental principle that the homeland's defence is the cause and doing of all people. An important creation of party's general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the national military doctrine gives direction, through the advanced theses and solutions comprised in it, to the best settlement of the problems of increasing the homeland's defence capacity in harmony with the requirements generated by contemporary internal and international requirements. Through its content, the military doctrine articulated and substantiated by Nicolae Ceausescu is a very original contribution to the development of the Romanian and world political-military theory and practice.

According to the national military doctrine, the Army has the main role as a component of the complex system of forces meant for Romania's defence, a role stemming from its place in the Romanian society as an instrument of the state of revolutionary, worker democracy.

As a result of the RCP and Romanian state's care, of the efforts being made by the national economy, concomitantly with the general growth of the productive forces and especially with the development of industry upon modern bases, the Army's equipment with combat means has been continuously improved, the troops' equipment has been considerably increased, just like the share of the weapons with better technical-tactical features.

Vested with the responsible mission to act as a high school of revolutionary, communist, patriotic education for the young generation, the Army stands out as a powerful factor of the youth's political and moral steeling as combatants and, equally, as a factor of educating them in the spirit of an advanced attitude towards work and social duties.

In the work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, one of the Army's functions is its ever more intense participation in the country's socioeconomic development. The blending of military training and practical work for economic objectives equal to the epoch we are living in, consolidates still more the unity between the Army and the people, a unity which accounts for a great source of force, a fundamental element of strength, of the combat capacity.

As a main element of the national defence system, the Romanian Army strengthens its collaboration and joint drilling actions with the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Patriotic Guards, the detachments for youth's military training, and other popular formations.

According to the orientations set by the supreme commander, viz. to contribute in specific forms to the fulfilment of the RCP and Romanian state's foreign policy, of peace and friendship with all peoples, the Romanian Army expands its links with the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, with the armies of all socialist countries, of all developing countries, of other countries, irrespective of their social system.

COMAN MEETS WITH SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL

AU291948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES 29/10/1984 -- A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now on a visit to Syria, met with Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party. Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Syrian's President Hafiz al-Asad. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at positive course of the fine relations between the two parties, between Romania and Syria.

FLEMISH PARTY OFFICIAL DEPARTS BUCHAREST

AU271452 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1259 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/10/1984 -- The President of the Flemish Christian Social Party of Belgium, Frank Swaelen, who paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest on October 27. At the Otopeni Airport the guest was seen off by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, by National Council members.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1945 GMT on 26 October reports that Frank Swaelen "was received" by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and at 1950 on 26 October that he "had an interview" with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.]

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SOMALI PRESIDENT

AU251104 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 22 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] To Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Mogadishu:

On the 15th anniversary of the national day of the Somali Democratic Republic, I want to extend warm congratulations and best wishes.

I also want to reassert my conviction that as a result of further actions to implement the understandings concluded during our meetings and talks in Bucharest and Mogadishu, the relations of friendship and close cooperation between our parties and countries will develop extensively to the benefit of the Romanian and Somali peoples and the cause of peace, national independence, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

I wish you much good health and personal happiness, and to the friendly Somali people, progress and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RCP MESSAGE TO LEBANESE CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU251158 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party [CP]:

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we want to extend warmest congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Lebanese CP, as well as wishes for further successes in the activity carried out by your party devoted to defending the basic interests of the working people and of the friendly Lebanese people.

The Romanian Communists and the working people in our country are following with feelings of warm friendship and solidarity the activity of the Lebanese CP aimed at renovating and revolutionary changes and at achieving the unity of action of all democratic and progressive forces to achieve the aspirations for social progress, democracy, and peace of the Lebanese people -- goals that have guided your party's struggle throughout the 60 years of its existence.

This event is an important event in the history of your party and is taking place at a time when deep-going revolutionary and social changes are taking place in the international arena, and when processes and phenomena are taking place that clearly show the peoples' determination to halt the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy, to live freely and independently, and to decide on their destiny in a sovereign manner without any outside interference.

On this occasion we want to reiterate our conviction that relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the Romanian and Lebanese peoples and for the cause of freedom, independence, peace, cooperation, and the progress of all peoples.

RCP Central Committee

USSR'S ARKHIPOV PARTICIPATES IN COOPERATION TALKS

LD292206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Sarajevo, Oct 29 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Council of Ministers First Vice-Chairman Ivan Arkhipov, who is on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia, had talks with functionaries of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina here today. The talks centered on further expansion and promotion of cooperation between Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Soviet Union within the framework of the overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations. They paid special attention to the state of capital development projects in the republic which are partly financed through credits obtained from the Soviet Union. Arkhipov and his colluctors [as received] put forward a number of proposals aimed at accelerating the solution of current questions and problems. They also said that (?there) cooperation should encourage production specialisation and joint undertakings in third markets in the export of products from the domains of machine building, electronics, agriculture and furniture making.

Economic Cooperation Assessed

LD300255 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly Executive Council, had talks today in Sarajevo with Ivan Vasiliyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Bosnia-Hercegovina as part of his visit to our country, which is lasting several days. It was assessed that in further economic cooperation, specialization and joint ventures in third markets should be further developed. This was particularly so in the case of cooperation in machine-building, electronics, furniture, and agricultural production.

CHANGE IN ARMY FUNDING FORMULA SENT TO ASSEMBLY

LD291612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- The long promised and expected law on changes and amendments to the law on financing the federation has been submitted to the SFRY Federal Assembly. It seems that it has arrived at just the right time, since the Federal Budget Committee starts the debate on the 1985 budget at its session tomorrow. It is expected that the proposed provisions of the new law will also be discussed during the debate on the new budget.

The new law does not contain many new features but those that have been introduced are of exceptional importance. Billions of dinars are at stake and so the forthcoming debate promises to be very interesting. One of the fundamental changes concerns the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army [[YPA]. The percentage of funds to be set aside for YPA financing will continue to be determined on the basis of the social product, but in combination with certain changes. The proposed law envisages that the funds for YPA financing and the additional funds for financing social services in those republics and provinces that are economically insufficiently developed be worked out on the basis of the estimated national income or social product for the year to which the federal budget applies.

This means that additional funds will not be allocated on the basis of national income or social product eventually realized. Through realistic national income planning, stability in YPA financing will be ensured. If major departures from the plan do occur in the course of a year, the stability of YPA financing could still be secured through rebalancing the federal budget in line with the provisions of the economic resolution for that year.

It should be mentioned that even now the YPA is not receiving the funds envisaged by the law. In other words, the law envisages that 5.8 percent of the national income be set aside for the YPA. However, the 1983 and 1984 resolutions reduced that percentage by 0.6 percent. The YPA's share of the budget in 1981 was 4.98 percent; in 1982, 4.5 percent; in 1983, 4.22 percent; and in 1984 the projected percentage is 3.91 percent. The practice so far has indicated that by determining the funds for the YPA on the basis of national income final account, it has not been possible for the YPA to receive the funds amounting to the envisaged percentage.

The new law envisages that the same procedure be applied for financing social and other services in the republics and provinces which are economically insufficiently developed. This implies that these funds will be planned on the basis of estimated national income.

MILITARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS

LD270156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- A session of the Military Council was held today in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The session was chaired by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. The session discussed some questions relating to territorial adjustment to the needs of national defense and physical training in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], as well as some questions on further improving organizational, formation, and cadre system commands, units, and institutions of the YPA.

The analysis of the results achieved in territorial adjustments to the needs of national defense has revealed the need for broader involvement of our society and for bringing the complete infrastructure of our Armed Forces and society more in line with the needs of national defense in peacetime and in war. It was emphasized in this connection that normative and doctrinal conditions had been created that were necessary for systematically planning and implementing the training and adjustment of the territory in line with the social development plans and along with long-term and clearly established goals.

During the debate on YPA physical training it was particularly stressed that modern warfare calls for a considerably higher degree of psychological capability, efforts, and human endurance. It was emphasized that in line with our principle of a decisive role of the human factor in waging armed struggle and national defense warfare in general, greater efforts are needed in order to achieve greater results in the psycho-physical training of soldiers and officers. The need for enhanced responsibility at all leading and commanding levels and for greater cooperation with the appropriate organs of our society was also stressed.

DJURANOVIC, MAMULA REMARKS AT ARMS EXHIBITION

LD300301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, October 29 (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia must constantly strengthen its Armed Forces and national defence system, since the arms race is continuing and the superpowers are showing no readiness to contribute to the lessening of tensions in international relations through negotiations", stated President of Yugoslavia's Presidency Veselin Djuranovic today. Djuranovic and the members of the top state leadership toured the permanent exhibition of arms and military equipment at Nikinci, near Belgrade.

Yugoslavia constantly initiates and takes part in actions of the nonaligned and other peace-loving forces for the preservation of world peace and promotion of international relations, underlined Djuranovic. The president of the Yugoslav Presidency said that thanks to the utilization of domestic scientifc achievements, production possibilities and raw materials, Yugoslavia has achieved a significant level of technical and technological equipment.

Speaking to the members of the Presidency, the federal secretary for defence, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula emphasized that, thanks to the application of major achievements in technical modernization and development, conditions for the successful defence of the country have been created in the Yugoslav Armed Forces. Over three-quarters of the arms and armament systems produced in Yugoslavia today are the result of domestic scientific development. The fact that Yugoslavia is among the 11 countries in the world to produce jet-plane engines and one of the few to manufacture helicopters, speaks for the exceedingly high level of its self-reliance.

DRAGOSAVAC, HADZIVASILEV ON NATIONAL UNITY

Meaning of Brotherhood, Unity

LD281136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0616 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, noted that the fundamental issue being raised now is the "dispossessing" of state structures as exponents of expanded reproduction and transferring reproduction to associated labor. In this way the social character of ownership and the self-management based on it will strengthen. Should we not resolve this successfully in state ownership, nationalism will look for and find support. Dragosavac said this in his recent talks with LC members employed at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

What we must affirm at this point is that the foundation of our system of socialist self-management is social property and it, as such, cannot belong to the republic, the province, or the municipality. The question of national equality is also closely linked with this, Dragosavac stressed. For example, nowhere does it say, either in constitutional or program documents, that Croatia is the state for Croatian people only or that Serbia is the state for Serbian people only. On the contrary, it has been established permanently that the republics and the SFRY are, as entities, state and socio-political, self-managing, socialist communities of all the working people and citizens living in them. The basic task of all of us, he said, is to defend and strengthen this orientation.

What is important for the LC, Dragosavac pointed out, is that unity and democratic centralism have a significant function in this. From the standpoint of democratic centralism, a greater role should also be assigned to the LCY Central Committee. In the present situation, a number of quarters sound the warning that in LC leadership of the republics and provinces, centralism is felt more than democratism.

Speaking about questions of social criticism, Dragosavac said that every dialogue and polemic should result in some kind of solutions. A dialogue should not be held for the sake of dialogue. On top of that, in our conditions, criticism should be directly linked to the further development of self-management and it should develop further brotherhood and unity. In this respect we do not look for any apologia for the LC, for the leadership or individuals, nor should anybody be excepted from social criticism. We need no affairs or campaigns either, but rather criticism which would, as Kardelj said, "have socialism as its point of departure, and Marxism as its tool."

Dragosavac pointed out that the expression "brotherhood and unity", which Tito advocated so much, is often replaced by the expression "togetherness" even where it is inappropriate. Brotherhood and unity is an attitude without which there can be no development of the Yugoslav socialist community. We should recall Croatian separatism of the seventies when its exponents -- because this was made possible by the leadership -- had been stressing: We are for brotherhood but not for unity, too. This is not merely a terminological question and it is no coincidence that it was launched as a slogan in the most difficult days of our revolution, Dragosavac said.

Dealing with the ideas about replacing the expression "nationalities" with the earlier term "minorities", Dragosavac said that to go back to an earlier term would be entirely reactionary. We could not do this either on account of ourselves or of our neighbors. There are about 3 million citizens in Yugoslavia who are members of nationalities. They are equal and this is the way they should be treated always and everywhere. One should not lose sight of the fact that there are some 700,000 to 800,000 Slav people from the SFRY in neighbouring states, Dragosavac said, and all of them represent a firm bridge of good-neighbourly relations.

Sounding a warning about the links between anticommunist propaganda in the world today, Dragosavac said that this propaganda was manifesting itself in many respects in collusion with clericalism and that such organized pressure, with entirely clear political goals, was not bypassing our country either. In this respect our policy remains a principled one and we shall not allow any concessions or compromises at the expense of our firm orientations of independence, equality, and nonalignment, he said.

Etatism Gaining Momentum

LD271811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Summary] Novi Sad, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, participated in the "Days of Vojvodina Journalism" held in Subotica which just finished. Kiro Hadzivasilev's thorough and interesting analysis focused on the important issue of the distribution of means of social reproduction. He stated that if workers are not included in the distribution of the means of reproduction, the constitutional provision which entitles them to participation, through the delegate system, in the process of decisionmaking in sociopolitical communities, from municipal to the federal level, looses its real meaning.

"Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, categorically maintained that despite all the difficulties and contrary to all that has been said recently, the unity of our country has not been threatened.

"I dare say, Hadzivasilev said, that the unity of our nations and nationalities is more profound today than during some previous periods. The intensity of our brotherhood and unity is exclusively measured by the degree of equality that our nations and nationalities enjoy and when it comes to their equality nobody can deny that we have reached a higher level than ever before."

"Referring among other things, to the manifestations of etatism, Hadzivasilev warned that we cannot tackle it by thunderous rhetoric. We must establish what generates it and tackle that. In his opinion, etatism is gaining momentum not so much in the federation as in the republics and provinces, which, naturally, causes problems in the sphere of intranational relations and renders the solution of social issues more difficult."

"Answering a question on the so-called consensus, Kiro Hadzivasilev, first remarked that the question of consensus is clearly described in our Constitution as being of significance to our nations and nationalities and the position of the republics and provinces. The Constitution defines when and for what reasons consensus can be applied, but in practice we have witnessed attempts to solve, by consensus, some other problems not specified by the Constitution. In this way, some solutions are blocked and this practice is unacceptable. In the SFRY Constitution, he added, not one letter can be changed without consulting all the republican and provincial assemblies. Those who think that this is still possible should remember that it would be an anticonstitutional act."

SPILJAK ON ROLE OF CATHOLIC CHURCH, ECONOMY

LD272139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Summary] Speaking at a large rally in Zadar commemorating the 40th anniversary of the town's liberation and its final unification with Croatia and Yugoslavia, Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Croat LC Central Committee, said such jubilees are an opportunity to tell the younger generations about the great struggle of the Yugoslav people against occuping forces and traitors at home. No one should ever forget that all the patriotic and freedom-loving forces of Croatia fought, and fought successfully, for their freedom. This freedom was not presented to us as a gift and we are not in debt to anybody except our own people, Spiljak went on.

"It is, therefore, all the more surprising and ridiculous today, Mika Spiljak stressed, when top officials of the Catholic Church in Croatia advance themselves as the only national fighter for Croatia and Croatdom. There were many opportunities and requirements for this throughout the difficult history and struggle, both of this town and of the entire Croatian people, while they were fighting for their language and for their national freedom against foreign domination. History is rich with examples of this and the question that can rightly be asked is: Where and on whose side were the top officials of the Catholic Church at that time? Why then did they not support the national struggle of the Croatian people, but instead preached that the foreign, Germanic, Venetian, and other occupying forces were sent by God and should therefore be obeyed.

"Where were the top officials of the Catholic Church during the occupation of Croatia and Yugoslavia in World War II when the occupying forces, together with their servants, destroyed Croatian and Serbian people in Croatia? Why did they adopt at that time a kindly attitude and bless those who served the occupying forces? Today, when the Croatian people successfully fought for their national and social freedom, they want to pose as the only national representatives. All this would be best forgotten and not raised again if today they were not posing as the only representative of the Croatian people. This is precisely the reason why one should recall that past.

"Mika Spiljak recalled that numerous Catholic priests, as well as a large number of believers, took part in the national liberation struggle. The Catholic priests of Istria, led by the priest Milanovic, made a significant contribution to raising patriotic and national consciousness of the people and to their struggle for the liberation of Istria and its unification with Croatia and Yugoslavia. It is with special respect and esteem that we stress the merits of the Benedictine nuns who hid from the fascists and preserved the gold and silver of Zadar for their people, which is now in the Zadar museum to the pride of those nuns and of the town. It would be better if there were more patriotic examples and fewer reasons for recalling the past because there is plenty of space, and the need for cooperation in the interests of Croatia and of all of our peoples."

Mika Spiljak then spoke at length about the achievements of Zadar, of Croatia, and of our entire socialist community during the past 4 decades. He referred particularly to the need to give priority to production of exports. In Mika Spiljak's view the reason for stagnation in labor productivity and business efficiency lay in disorder in many organizations and environments, and, therefore investments do not yield the highest possible income. He described isolationism by many basic work organizations as another reason for stagnation.

"Mika Spiljak, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, pointed out yet another unresolved problem -- the drop in real personal income and in the purchasing power of employed people. The extreme limit has been reached when every measure should be taken and some other expenses cut since real personal income cannot and must not fall any further. In Mika Spiljak's view the growing social differences which are becoming untenable represent a major economic and especially social problem. Social differences in society rightly cause indignation. Not only is enrichment without real work incompatible with socialist society, but the new millionaires are becoming impudent and meddlesome. They are paying bribes whenever they can and thirsting for power and influence. The framework of our society is expansion, but they are malcontents and the most vociferous pseudo-critics. In this respect, there must be speedy and decisive action through taxes and other policies against unjustified enrichment."

Mika Spiljak ended his speech by saying that answers and solutions are sought by society to these and other outstanding issues, primarily through debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

MEHMET MALICI NOMINATED FOR KOSOVO PRESIDENCY

LD291733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Summary] Pristina, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Kosovo SAWP provincial nominating conference nominated Mehmet Malici as member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo following Kojl Siroka's departure to begin a new appointment. Mehmet Malici is a member of the Kosovo Executive Council and holds the post of provincial secretary for internal affairs.

BELGRADE LC BODY ON PAPERS' 'UNACCEPTABLE TEXTS'

AU182022 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 84 pp 6-7

[Excerpts] With a view to strengthening the ideological struggle for socialist self-management, at its session on 8 October 1984 the Belgrade City LC Committee adopted conclusions on the immediate tasks of the LC organization in Belgrade in the ideological struggle for socialist self-management. The conclusions are as follows:

13. The city committee obliges basic organizations of the LC in the media to adopt, on the basis of the analysis of their editorial policy, specific measures in furthering their ideopolitical activity and in preventing the appearance of nationalist, anti-socialist, and otherwise unacceptable texts.

14. The city committee instructs Communists of the POLITIKA newspaper Publishing Work Organization to define and realize the program of ideopolitical activity regarding a unified editorial policy and to comprehensively analyze and assess the reasons for and ways of the appearance of texts of nonsocialist content and nationalist intention and to undertake measures on the occasion of such phenomena in NIN, POLITIKA EKSPRES, TV REVIJA, INTERVJU, and ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA.

This also applies to similar phenomena in DUGA, NOVOSTI 8, and SABOR.

ATTENDANCE AT 10 OCTOBER PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU291953 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 10 October carries a 75-second video report on that day's session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, that considered basic questions concerning the establishment of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1985.

The film clip shows the following present at the session, sitting in the usual room at the usual circular table in the following order clockwise: Milka Planinc and Janez Zemljaric, president and vice president of the Federal Executive Council, respectively; two empty seats; Josip Vrhovec; an empty seat; Branko Mikulic; Radovan Vlajkovic; Veselin Djuranovic; Presidency Secretary Mohamed Berberovic; Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lazar Mojsov; Nikola Ljubicic; Sinan Hasani; two unidentified men; and two empty seats.

KOSOVO NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS 26 OCTOBER

LD270200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session today the National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo discussed the report on the defence and self-protection preparations in the municipalities of the province, and some other issues of its sphere of work. The session is reported to have made the assessment that significant results have been achieved in the field of defense preparations. With regard to the earlier period, the level of participation and commitment of all subjects and structures in the organization of defense and self-protection is higher. What has been achieved is that in the majority of muncipalities and municipal and provincial organs and organizations, there is participation by all structures and exponents of defense preparations and self-protection, working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor of economic and social activities and local communities. It was stressed that despite the results achieved, there are real possibilities for defense preparations and social self-protection preparations being even better and of high quality. The council pointed out the need for greater involvement of specialized organs for national defense in extending specialized assistance and for greater and better cooperation with other subjects of sociopolitical communities. Particular emphasis was laid on the need for greater participation of the working people and citizens in defense preparations and preparations of social self-protection in environments where they live and work.